THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞ It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR
MANUFACTURER.

NO. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—
Scotch and Rappee Snuff;
Box Tobacco, 2 and 8 lumps to the pound;
Ladies' Twist do 8 and 9 rolls do
Spun Plug do 2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls do
Virginia Twist do 5, 8, and 13 twists do
Cavendish do 1 do do
Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;
Melee and American do
☞ All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those terms of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞ Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.

may 25, 1832.—tf

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

may 8, 1832.—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR: receivee per Steam Boat Friend, and for sald unusually low, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

may 4, 1832.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully nufamactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

may 4—tf

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.

march 16—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞ Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. march 27, 1832.—tf.

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,
NUMBER 84 WOOD STREET,
Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832—tf

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

DOCTOR WARE,

SURGEON DENTIST, has removed to No. 44 Fourth street, in the Office formerly occupied by James S. Craft, Esq., two doors west of Market street. May 11.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*

July 26, 1831.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞ The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE.

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞ For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.

April 20—tf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.* He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.

Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN, Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to
Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh,
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.

march 27, 1832.—6m.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

SHEAR STEEL, MADE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE Undersigned has been four years, with indefatigable attention, engaged in the manufacturing of this most valuable article, in Bayardstown, near Pittsburgh. He has now on hand a good stock, of the best quality, equal to the Imported, and warranted, at 16¼ cents a pound. He requests the favor of purchasers calling to see his stock. S. BROADMEADOW.

N. B.—It will be well if the consumers of this article consider the very *large amount of silver dollars*, annually sent to England, to purchase the same. may 25—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.*, No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

Boat Stores, &c.

JOSEPH G. DAVIS,
No. 37 Water street, Pittsburgh,

HAS just received a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Fruit, &c. &c., embracing all the variety of articles of the first quality, which are usually wanted for the supply of Boats and Housekeepers, which he offers for sale, to his friends and the public in general, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders for any articles in the above line, will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch, on the shortest notice.

July 13, 1832.—2m

FOR SALE.

A Two Story Brick House, with a Frame Kitchen, and a Two Story Brick House back of the same, with a stable—all erected on a Lot 30 feet front on Diamond Alley, running back 100 feet. The Hydrant water is introduced into the yard. The property is in a good state of Repairs—only a part of the money will be required, the balance to be secured by Mortgage. For further information, enquire of Lewis Peterson, or the subscriber, on the property.

LEWIS ALLEN.

July 13, 1832.—tf

CONCENTRATED Disinfecting Solution of *Chloride of Soda*, prepared according to the formula of M. Labarraque, for sale by
S. J. SYLVESTER.

☞ Each bottle will be accompanied with full directions as to the mode of application.

July 13.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Cerroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ⅛ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

June 22—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

TOBACCO.

85 HHDS. TOBACCO, (new crop:)
250,000 Common SEGARS.

Just received, per steamers Sentinel and Experiment, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

June 8. *No. 84, Front street.*

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware. DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 25, 1828.—tf.

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

may 4, 1832.—6mo.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between *S. P. Darlington* and *Benjamin Darlington*, trading under the firm of S. P. Darlington & Co., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by S. P. Darlington, at the corner of Second and Wood streets.

N. B.—All persons indebted to S. P. D. & Co., for a longer term than 6 months, will please call and settle their accounts with S. P. Darlington, as above.

☞ All the papers in this city will please copy the above for one month. S. P. D.

June 12, 1832—1mo.

NEW WORKS.

SWALLOW BARN; *or, a Sojourn in the Old Dominion:* in 2 volumes.

2. History of the Italian Republics; or the Origin, Progress, and Fall of Italian Freedom. By J. C. L. De Sismondi; being No. 15 Cabinet Cyclopedia.

3. The Sacred History of the World, as displayed in the Creation and Subsequent Events, to the Deluge; being number 32 of Harpers' Family Library. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. June 29.

POETRY.

TOO SOON!

Too soon!—too soon!—how oft that word
Comes o'er the spirit like a spell;
Awakening every mournful chord
That in the human heart may dwell!
Of hopes that perished in their noon—
Of youth decay'd—too soon—too soon!

Too soon!—too soon!—it is a sound
To dim the sight with many a tear;
As bitterly we gaze around
And find how few we loved are here!
Ah!—when shall we again commune
With these we lost—too soon—too soon!

Too soon!—too soon!—how wild that tone
Bursts on our dearest hours of bliss,
And leaves us silent and alone,
To muse on such a theme as this;
To frown upon the quiet moon,
Whose *parting* light comes all too soon!

Too soon!—too soon!—if e'er were thine
The joys, the fears, the hopes of love;
If thou hast knelt before the shrine
Of beauty in some starlight grove;
Whose lips, young roses, breathed of June,
Thou'st *wept* these words—too soon!—too soon!

Too soon is stamped on every leaf,
In characters of dim decay!—
Too soon is writ in tears of grief,
On all things fading fast away!—
Oh! is there *one* terrestrial boon,
Our hearts lose not—too soon!—too soon!

C. S.

Message from the President of the United States, returning the Bank Bill, with his Objections, &c. to the Senate.

(CONCLUDED.)

It is maintained by the advocates of the Bank that its constitutionality in all its features ought to be considered as settled by precedent, and by the decision of the Supreme Court. To this conclusion I cannot assent. Mere precedent is a dangerous source of authority, and should not be regarded as deciding questions of constitutional power, except where the acquiescence of the people and the States can be considered as well settled. So far from this being the case on this subject, an argument against the Bank might be based on precedent. One Congress in 1791 decided in favor of a Bank; another in 1811 decided against it.—One Congress in 1815, decided against a Bank, another in 1816 decided in its favor. Prior to the present Congress, therefore, the precedents drawn from that source were equal. If we resort to the States, the expressions of Legislative, Judicial, and Executive opinions against the Bank, have been probably to those in its favor, as four to one. There is nothing in precedent, therefore, which, if its authority were admitted ought to weigh in favor of the act before me.

If the opinion of the Supreme Court covered the whole ground of this act; it ought not to control the co-ordinate authorities of this Government. The Congress, the Executive, and the Court, must each for itself, be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others. It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and of the President to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the supreme judges when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The opinion of the Judges has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the Judges, and on that point the President is independent of both. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or the Executive, when acting in their legislative capacities, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve.

But in the case relied upon, the Supreme Court have not decided that all the features of this corporation are compatible with the Constitution. It is true that the court have said that the law incorporating the Bank is a constitutional exercise of power by Congress. But, taking into view the whole opinion of the court, and the reasoning by which they have come to that conclusion, I understand them to have decided that, inasmuch as a Bank is an appropriate means for carrying into effect the enumerated powers of the general Government, therefore, the law incorporating it is in accordance with that provision of the Constitution which declares that Congress shall have power 'to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying those powers into execution.'—Having satisfied themselves, that the word '*necessary*,' in the Constitution, means '*needful*, '*requisite*,' '*essential*,' '*conducive to*,' and that 'a Bank' is a convenient, a useful, and essential instrument in the prosecution of the Government's 'fiscal operations,' they conclude, that to 'use one must be within the discretion of Congress,' and that 'the act to incorporate the Bank of the United States is a law made in pursuance of the Constitution: 'but,' say they, '*where the law is not prohibited and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the Government, to undertake here to enquire into the degree of its necessity, would be to pass the line which circumscribes the Judicial Department and to tread on Legislative ground.*'

The principle here affirmed is that 'the degree of its necessity,' involving all the details of a banking institution, is a question exclusively for legislative consideration. A Bank is constitutional; but it is the province of the Legislature to determine whether this or that particular power, privilege, or exemption, is 'necessary and proper' to enable the bank to discharge its duties to the government, and from their decision there is no repeal to the Courts of Justice. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, therefore, it is the exclusive province of Congress and the President to decide, whether the particular features of this act are 'necessary and proper,' in order to enable the bank to perform conveniently and efficiently the public duties assigned to it as a fiscal agent, and therefore, constitutional, or *unnecessary* and *improper*, and therefore unconstitutional.

Without commenting on the general principle affirmed by the Supreme Court, let us examine the details of this act in accordance with the rule of legislative action which they have laid down. It will be found that many of the powers and privileges conferred on it, cannot be supposed necessary for the purpose for which it is proposed to be created, and are not therefore means necessary to attain the end in view, and consequently not justified by the constitution.

The original act of corporation, section 21, enacts "that no other Bank shall be established by any future law of the United States during the continuance of the corporation hereby created, for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged. *Provided*, Congress may renew existing charters for Banks within the District of Columbia, not increasing the capital thereof, and may also establish any other Bank or Banks in said District, with capitals not exceeding in the whole, six millions of dollars, if they shall deem it expedient." This provision is continued in force, by the act before me, fifteen years from the 3d of March, 1836.

If Congress possessed the power to establish one Bank, they had power to establish more than one, if, in their opinion, two or more Banks had been "necessary" to facilitate the execution of the powers delegated to them in the constitution. If they possessed the power to establish a second Bank it was a power derived from the constitution, to be exercised from time to time, and at any time when the interests of the country or the emergencies of the Government might make it expedient. It was possessed by one Congress as well as another, and by all Congresses alike, and alike at every session. But the Congress of 1816 has taken it away from their successors for twenty years, and the Congress of 1832 proposes to abolish it for fifteen years more. It cannot be "*necessary*" or "*proper*" for Congress to barter away or divest themselves of any of the powers vested in them by the constitution, to be exercised for the public good. It is not "*necessary*" to the efficiency of the Bank, nor is it "*proper*" in relation to themselves and their successors. They may *properly* use the discretion vested in them; but they may not limit the discretion of their successors. This restriction on themselves and a grant of a monopoly to the Bank, is therefore, unconstitutional.

In another point of view, this provision is a palpable attempt to amend the constitution by an act of legislation. The constitution declares that the "Congress shall have the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the District of Columbia. Its constitutional power, therefore, to establish Banks in the District of Columbia, and increase their capital at will, is unlimited and uncontrolable by any other power than that which gave authority to the constitution. Yet this act declares that Congress shall *not* increase the capital of existing banks, nor create other banks with capital exceeding in the whole six millions of dollars. The constitution declares, that Congress *shall* have power to exercise exclusive legislation over this District, "*in all cases whatsoever*," and this act declares they *shall not*. Which is the supreme law of the land? This provision cannot be "*necessary*" or "*proper*," or *constitutional*, unless the absurdity shall be admitted, that whenever it be "necessary and proper," in the opinion of Congress, they have a right to barter away one portion of the powers vested in them by the constitution, as a means of executing the rest.

On two subjects only does the constitution recognize in Congress the power to grant exclusive privileges for monopolies. It declares that "Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." Out of this express delegation of power, have grown our laws of patents and copy rights. As the constitution expressly delegates to Congress the power to grant exclusive privileges in these cases as the means of executing the substantive power "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts," it is consistent with the fair rules of construction to conclude that such a power was not intended to be granted as a means of accomplishing any other end. On every other subject which comes within the scope of Congressional power, there is an ever living discretion in the use of proper means which cannot be restricted or abolished without an amendment of the constitution. Every act of Congress, therefore, which attempts by grants of monopolies, or sale of exclusive privileges for a limited time, or a time without limit, to restrict or extinguish its own discretion in the choice of means to execute delegated powers, is equivalent to a legislative amendment of the constitution, and palpably unconstitutional.

This act authorizes and encourages transfers of its stock to foreigners, and grants them an exemption from all state and national taxation. So far from being "*necessary and proper*" that the bank should possess this power, to make it a safe and sufficient agent of the Government in its fiscal operations, it is calculated to convert the Bank of the U. States into a foreign Bank, to impoverish our people in time of peace, to disseminate a foreign influence through every section of the republic—and in war, to endanger our independence.

The several States reserved the power at the formation of the constitution, to regulate and control titles and transfers of real property, and most, if not all of them, have laws disqualifying aliens from acquiring or holding lands within their limits. But this act, in disregard of the undoubted right of the States to prescribe such qualifications, gives to aliens, stockholders in this bank, and interest and title, as members of the corporation, to all the real property it may acquire within any of the States of this Union. This privilege granted to aliens is not "*necessary*," to enable the Bank to perform its public duties, nor in any sense '*proper*,' because it is vitally subversive of the rights of the States.

The Government of the United States have no constitutional power to purchase lands within the States, except "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings," and even for these objects only "by the consent of the legislature of the State where the same shall be." By making themselves stockholders in the Bank, and granting to the corporation the power to purchase lands for other purposes, they assume a power granted in the constitution, and grant to others what they do not themselves possess. It is not *necessary* to the receiving, safe keeping, or transmission of the funds of the Government, that the Bank should possess this power, and it is not *proper* that Congress should thus enlarge the powers delegated to them in the constitution.

The old Bank of the United States possessed a capital of only eleven millions of dollars, which was found fully sufficient to enable it, with dispatch and safety, to perform all the functions required of it by the government. The capital of the present Bank is thirty-five millions of dollars—at least twenty-four more than experience has proved to be *necessary* to enable a bank to perform its public functions. The public debt which existed during the period of the old bank, and on the establishment of the new, has been nearly paid off, and our revenue will be soon reduced. This increase of capital is, therefore, not for public, but for private purposes.

The government is the only '*proper*' judge where its agents should reside and keep their offices, because it best knows where their presence will be '*necessary*.' It cannot, therefore, be '*necessary*' or '*proper*' to authorise the Bank to locate branches where it pleases, to perform the public service, without consulting the government, and contrary to its will. The principle laid down by the Supreme Court concedes, that Congress cannot establish a bank for purposes of private speculation and gain, but only as the means of executing the delegated powers of the general government. By the same principle, a branch bank cannot be constitutionally established for other than public purposes. The power which this act gives to establish two branches in any State without the injunction or request of the government, and for other than public purposes, is not '*necessary*' to the *execution* of the powers delegated to Congress.

The bonus which is exacted from the Bank is a confession upon the face of the act, that the powers granted by it are greater than are '*necessary*' to its character of a fiscal agent. The government does not tax its officers and agents for the privilege of serving it. The bonus of a million and a half, required by the original charter, and that of three millions proposed by this act, are not exacted for the privilege of giving 'the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States, or the territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commission or claiming allowance on account of the difference of exchange' as required by the act of incorporation, but for something more beneficial to the Stockholders. The original act declares, that it (the bonus) is granted 'in consideration of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act upon the said Bank,' and the act before me declares it to be 'in consideration of the exclusive benefits and privileges continued by this act to the said corporation for fifteen years as aforesaid.' It is, therefore, for exclusive privileges and benefits conferred for their own use and emolument, and not for the advantage of the government, that a bonus is exacted. These surplus powers, for which the Bank is required to pay, cannot surely be '*necessary*,' to make it the fiscal agent of the Treasury. If they were, the exaction of a bonus for them would not be '*proper*.'

It is maintained by some that the Bank is a means of executing the constitutional power 'to coin money and regulate the value thereof.' Congress have established a mint to coin money, and passed laws to regulate the value thereof. The money so coined, with its value so regulated, and such foreign coins as Congress may adopt, are the only currency known to the Constitution. But if they have other power to regulate the currency, it was conferred to be exercised by themselves and not to be transferred to a corporation. If the Bank be established for that purpose, with a charter unalterable, without its consent, Congress have parted with their power for a term of years, during which the Constitution is a dead letter. It is neither necessary nor proper to transfer its Legislative powers to such a Bank, and therefore unconstitutional.

By its silence, considered in connection with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of McCulloch against the State of Maryland, this act takes from the States the power to tax a portion of the Banking business carried on within their limits, in subversion of one of the strongest barriers which secured them against federal encroachments.—Banking, like farming, manufacturing, or any other occupation or profession, is *a business*, the right to follow which is not originally derived from the laws. Every citizen and every company of citizens in all our States possessed the right until the State Legislatures deemed it good policy to prohibit private banking by law. If the prohibitory State laws were now repealed, every citizen would again possess the right. The State Banks are a qualified restoration of the right which has been taken away by the laws against Banking, guarded by such provisions and limitations as in the opinion of the State Legislatures, the public interest requires. These corporations, unless there be an exemption in their charter, are, like private bankers and banking companies, subject to State taxation. The manner in which these taxes shall be laid depends wholly on legislative discretion. It may be upon the Bank, upon the stock, upon the profits, or in any other mode which the sovereign power shall will.

Upon the formation of the Constitution, the States guarded their taxing power with peculiar jealousy. They surrendered it only as it regards imports and exports. In relation to every other object within their jurisdiction, whether persons, property, business, or profession, it was secured in as ample a manner as it was before possessed. All persons, though United States' officers, are liable to a poll tax by the States within which they reside; the lands of the United States are liable to the usual land tax, except in the new States from whom agreements that they will not tax unsold lands, are exacted when they are admitted into the Union: horses, wagons, any beasts or vehicles, tools or property, belonging to private citizens, though employed in the service of the U. States are subject to State taxation. Every private business, whether carried on by an officer of the general government or not, whether it be mixed with public concerns or not, even if it be carried on by the government of the United States itself, separately or in partnership, falls within the scope of the taxing power of the State. Nothing comes more fully within it, than Banks and the business of banking, by whomsoever instituted and carried on. Over this whole subject matter, it is just as absolute, unlimited, and uncontrollable as if the Constitution had never been adopted, because in the formation of that instrument, it was reserved without qualification.

The principle is conceded, that the States cannot rightfully tax the operations of the general government. They cannot tax the money of the government deposited in the State Banks, nor the agency of those Banks in remitting it; but will any man maintain that their mere selection to perform this public service for the general government would exempt the State Banks and their ordinary business from State taxation. Had the United States, instead of establishing a Bank at Philadelphia, employed a private Banker to keep and transmit their funds, would it have deprived Pennsylvania of the right to tax his Bank and his usual Banking operations! It will not be pretended!—Upon what principle, then, are the banking establishments of the Bank of the United States and their usual banking operations, to be exempted from taxation. It is not their public agency or the deposites of the government which the States claim a right to tax, but their banks and their banking powers, instituted and exercised within State jurisdiction for their private emolument—those powers and privileges for which they pay a bonus and which the States tax in their own Banks. The exercise of these powers within a State, no matter by whom, or under what authority, whether by private citizens in their original right, by corporate bodies created by the States, by foreigners, or the agents of foreign governments located within their limits, forms a legitimate object of State taxation. From this, and like sources, from the persons, property, and business, that are found residing, located, or carried on under their jurisdiction, must the States since the surrender of the right to raise a revenue from imports and exports, draw all the money necessary for the support of their governments and the maintenance of their independence. There is no more appropriate subject of taxation than banks, banking, and bank stocks, and none to which the States ought more pertinaciously to cling.

It cannot be *necessary* to the character of the bank as a fiscal agent of the government, that its private business should be exempted from that taxation to which all the State banks are liable; nor can I conceive it "*proper*" that the substantive and most essential powers reserved by the States shall be thus attacked and annihilated as a means of executing the powers delegated to the general government. It may be safely assumed that none of those sages who had an agency in forming or adopting our constitution, ever imagined that any portion of the taxing power of the States, not prohibited to them nor delegated to Congress, was to be swept away and annihilated as a means of executing certain powers delegated to Congress.

If our power over means is so absolute that the Supreme Court will not call in question the constitutionality of an act of Congress, the subject of which is "not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects intrusted to the Government," although, as in the case before me, it takes away powers expressly granted to Congress, and rights scrupulously reserved to the States, it becomes us to proceed in our legislation with the utmost caution. Though not directly, our own powers and the rights of the States may be indirectly legislated away in the use of means to execute substantive powers. We may not enact that Congress shall not have the power of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, but we may pledge the faith of the United States that, as a means of executing other powers, it shall not be exercised for twenty years or forever. We may not pass an act prohibiting the States to tax the banking business carried on within their limits, but we may, as a means of executing our powers over other objects, place that business in the hands of our agents, and then declare it exempt from State taxation in their hands. Thus may our own powers and the rights of the States, which we cannot directly curtail or invade, be frittered away and extinguished in the use of means employed by us to execute other powers. That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed. In the absence of such a call, it was obviously proper that he should confine himself to pointing out those prominent features in the act presented, which, in his opinion, make it incompatible with the Constitution and sound policy.—A general discussion will now take place, eliciting new light and settling important principles; and a new Congress, elected in the midst of such discussion, and furnishing an equal representation of the people, according to the last census, will bear to the Capitol the verdict of public opinion, and I doubt not bring this important question to a satisfactory result.

Under such circumstances, the Bank comes forward and asks a renewal of its charter for a term of fifteen years, upon conditions which not only operate as a gratuity to the stockholders of many millions of dollars, but will sanction any abuses, and legalize any encroachments.

Suspicions are entertained and charges are made of gross abuse and violation of its charter. An investigation unwillingly conceded, and so restricted in time as necessarily to make it incomplete and unsatisfactory, discloses enough to excite suspicion and alarm.

In the practices of the principal Bank, partially unveiled, in the absence of important witnesses, and in numerous charges, confidently made, and as yet wholly uninvestigated, there was enough to induce a majority of the committee of investigation, a committee which was selected from the most able and honorable members of the House of Representatives, to recommend a suspension of further action upon the bill, and a prosecution of the inquiry. As the charter has yet four years to run, and as a renewal now was not necessary to the successful prosecution of its business, it was to have been expected that the Bank itself, conscious of its purity and proud of its character, would have withdrawn its application for the present, and demanded the severest scrutiny into all its transactions. In their declining to do so there seems to be an additional reason why the functionaries of the government should proceed with less haste and more caution in the renewal of their monopoly.

The Bank is professedly established as an agent of the Executive branches of the Government, and its constitutionality is maintained on that ground. Neither upon the propriety of present action nor upon the provisions of this act was the Executive consulted. It has had no opportunity to say that it neither needs nor wants an agent clothed with such powers and favored by such exemptions.—There is nothing in its legitimate functions which make it necessary or proper. Whatever interest or influence, whether public or private, has given birth to this act, it cannot be found either in the wishes or necessities of the Executive Department, by which present action is deemed premature, and the powers conferred upon its agent not only unnecessary, but dangerous to the government and country.

It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes! Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth, cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven, and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages, artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer, and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of the government.

There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor; it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me, there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles. Nor is our government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our general government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power but in its beneficence, not in its control but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit.

Experience should teach us wisdom. Most of the difficulties our Government now encounters, and most of the dangers which impend over our Union, have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of Government by our national legislation, and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits; but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires, we have in the results of our legislation arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundations of our Union. It is time to pause in our career, to review our principles, and if possible, revive that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise, which distinguish the sages of our revolution, and the fathers of our Union. If we cannot at once, in justice to interests vested under improvident legislation, make our government what it ought to be, we can at least take a stand against all new grants of monopolies, and exclusive privileges against any prostitution of our Government, to the advancement of the few, at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and systems of political economy.

I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample grounds for contentment and peace. In the difficulties which surround us, and the dangers which threaten our institutions, there is cause for neither dismay nor alarm. For relief and deliverance, let us firmly rely on that kind Providence, which I am sure, watches with peculiar care over the destinies of our republic, and on the intelligence and wisdom of our countrymen. Through *His* abundant goodness and *their* patriotic devotion, our liberty and Union will be preserved. ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, July 10, 1832.

THE VETO.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1832.

The suspense of the public mind in relation to the Bank of the United States is now over, so far as it was in President Jackson's power to contribute to that result. He has just returned to the Senate the bill rechartering the Bank, with his Veto. The message is, as I predicted to you that it would be, long and tedious. It exhibits a metaphysical and sophistical analysis of the details of the bill, denying it to be either constitutional or expedient. It abounds in the shallow artifices of the demagogue, and intimates that the Royal mind is capable of framing a bill satisfactory to the scruples of the Royal breast. Gen. Jackson's characteristic arrogance and indecorum are visible in covert attacks on the House of Representatives, which he charges in substance with having reluctantly granted inquiry into the condition of the Bank, and with having limited the committee to a time too limited for practical purposes. He also complains that he was not *consulted* by the National Legislature before it passed the bill! When I describe the message as being another version, with some amplifications, of East Room Benton's speech against the Bank, I have said all that I can to characterize this youngest child of the veto family, as a puerile, deceptive, and declamatory document. Many pens are supposed to have been concerned in its concoction. It was held back until Mr. Van Buren's arrival, who reached this city on Sunday night, and immediately fled to the President's. He has probably given to the bill its present shape; but the persons understood to have been principally concerned in its original preparation are Roger B. Taney, Peter Woodbury, and Amos Kendall. Jackson's policy was to hold back the bill until Congress should have adjourned, in the hope that the adjournment would take place within the ten days. But as the Senate by their vote refused to adjourn before next Monday, and as the little Dutchman had arrived, no further inducement to delay existed. If rumor be true, the royal intentions concerning the bill changed at least a dozen times between the time of the bill's being sent to him, and that of its being returned to the Senate.—*Poulson.*

The tenor and drift of the President's Veto Message must convince all the friends of republican government,—of federal and national order,—of Congress as the chief power in our political system—of the constitutional functions and authority and practical independence of the Supreme Court, of a sound currency, and of the protection of domestic manufactures, that they must rally and combine against President Jackson and his advisers, in order to save those great common interests. *Nullification* is now enthroned at Washington. The pretensions of South Carolina are orthodoxy itself, compared with those of the Veto Message. The President claims prerogatives which make him dictator in the government, and reduce Congress and the Supreme Court to relative insignificance. If the message be allowed by the People to pass with impunity, and the nullification of the South Carolina sophists be condemned, we may well repeat the homely old proverb—"One man may steal a horse, while another is hanged for looking over a hedge."

The preservation of our best institutions and the overthrow of their worst enemies now depend, probably, upon the exertions of the citizens of New York and Pennsylvania. Let the patriotic and the high-minded forget all old dissensions, and establish one great *Anti-Jackson* party.—*National Gazette.*

The locomotive engine of the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail road Company was tried on that road on the 4th instant with complete success. This engine is one of Stephenson's (Liverpool) make, with Booth's patent boiler, and the performance detailed is the first effort made with it.—*Balt. Amer.*

EXTRACT.

"Yesterday and to-day I made trial of this engine between this place and Frenchtown, and have the satisfaction of being able to say that it works well. The large radii of our curves, (the least being 10,000 feet) will enable us to pass through them without abating its velocity. In going yesterday to Frenchtown we passed through the 5th curve (radius 20,000 ft.) with a velocity upwards of 15 miles per hour, and in returning to New Castle we passed through it with a velocity of upwards of 20 miles per hour.

"Although every part of our road is in good repair, yet to ensure safety the embankments were crossed with a reduced velocity, shutting off the steam a short distance before we arrived at each of them, notwithstanding which we averaged for the whole distance in going to Frenchtown, a speed of about 12 miles per hour; and when returning to New Castle (12 miles of the distance being performed after dark) we averaged upwards of 10 miles per hour. The shortest period of time with in which we passed from one mile post to another, was *two minutes* (or at the rate of 30 miles per hour;) this was performed between the 7th and 8th mile from New Castle, where the road is straight and level. A part of this mile was run over with a velocity of upwards of *forty* miles per hour, and from the small portion of steam used to obtain that velocity, I have no doubt that the whole distance of sixteen miles and a half from New Castle to Frenchtown, can be passed over with this Engine and tender, in the short space of twenty minutes, or at the extraordinary rate of *fifty miles per hour;* a speed far surpassing, and perhaps trebling the velocity which for some time to come will be agreeable to the passengers crossing this peninsula.

"The fuel employed in making these experiments was pine wood."

Chlorine Gas.—The efficacy of chlorine in dissipating offensive effluvia, and abstracting the germs of disease from the air, renders it at present a very important consideration, and the public cannot be too much importuned upon the subject. The London papers press it particularly upon the attention of their readers, and give directions for obtaining it in a cheap and ready manner.

Take a cup or basin and put therein a ¼ lb. of black oxide of manganese, upon which a tea spoon full of muriatic acid—there will soon rise gas sufficient for the disinfection of a large room; with the addition of a little acid daily, and a gentle shaking of the manganese, the preperation will serve a fortnight, to sprinkle the lighter part of composition about the premises, gives a more speedy and general effect.

The chloride of lime is not so well adapted to domestic purposes, and costs much more, though for streets, &c. it is pre-eminently useful, and should be far more thoroughly applied in the filthy places of our city.

Sir Humphry Davy discovered that muriatic acid is composed of chlorine and hydrogen;—when poured upon the black oxide of manganese, the hydrogen unites with the oxigen of the oxide, forming water, and the chlorine ascends in the form of gas, —*Poulson.*

On the day of the receipt of the President's Bank Veto, in New York, 437 shares of U. S. Bank stock were sold at $118 to $118¼, being a decline of four per cent. from the rates of the preceding day.—*Balt. Amer.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot, lb.	4½ a5	Steel, co. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	3¾ a 4¼	Lead, in pigs	6¼§
black salts	4a4¼†	in bars	6¼§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$8†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	25§
Butter, keg,	9½†	upper, doz.	$28a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2¼†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	37§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½§
Coals, bush.	5†		8d 6½§
Candles, lb.	9½		6d 7§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 8½§
Cheese	6½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 25§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13¾a15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10a12½§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$4 12½*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy.	4-4 40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4½a5
New herring,	$7§	do. K'y.	4½§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N.O.lo.	6a7
mack'l.	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	62½†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	40†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	37½†	Salt,	$2 §
corn	31§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	24†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	14†	leaf,	2¼a3¼†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea. Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$118§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span lb.	14†	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18*
Indigo, Span lb.	150	Wool,	26 a 28*
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6§
Iron, b. Jun. t	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40cts†
blooms, Jun.	$95§	new	27†
rolled	115§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 38a40§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

LAW BOOKS.

PENNSYLVANIA BLACKSTONE: being a modification of the Commentaries of Sir Wm. Blackstone, with numerous alterations and additions; designed to present an elementary exposition of the entire *Laws of Pennsylvania:* in 3 vols., 8vo., by John Reed, President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas of the 9th Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

Hovenden on Fraud; with Notes and References to American decisions: by T. Huntington, Esq. volumes 1 and 2.

Vesey, Sr. Chancery Reports—first American edition, 2 vols.

Angell and Ames on Corporations; 1 vol. 8vo.

Wentworth on Executors.

Condensed English Chancery Reports; vol 3d.

For sale by D. M. HOGAN,
July 13.—3t. *No. 73, Wood street.*

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of PALMER & HIGBY is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

W. Palmer is authorized to close all business of the firm. W. PALMER,
E. I. HIGBY.

July 10, 1832. [July 13—3t]

☞The business will be carried on in future by W. Palmer, at the old stand.

THE Creditors of the subscriber are hereby informed that he has applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Crawford county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth; and the said court has appointed the 16th day of August next, at the Court House, in the borough of Meadville, for the hearing on said application.

CHARLES S. WALTERS.

July 13.—w3t.

Ordination Sermon.

A DISCOURSE, delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Ephraim Peabody, over the First Congregational Church in Cincinnati, *May* 20, 1832. By Rev. James Walker, Pastor of the First Congregationalist Church, in Charlestown, near Boston. Lately received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
44, *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*
July 13.—4t.

Pittsburgh Seminary
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character; to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D.
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the Tavern of William Peebles, six miles from Pittsburgh, on the Greensburgh Turnpike Road, on the night of the 26th inst., a *CHESNUT SORREL HORSE;* four years old; about fifteen hands high; a white blaze in his face, and one of his hind feet white; mane and tail a fox color; a small lump just over his back bone, occasioned by the saddle. Any information, left at Peebles' Tavern, or Griffith's Hotel, in Pittsburgh, or at the residence of the subscriber, in Jacksonville, Westmoreland county, will be thankfully received. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the horse, and for the detection of the thief, if the horse was stolen.

JOHN IRWIN.

June 29—3t*

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

¶ Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER,
Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.

Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'

April 3, 1832.—wly

The following anecdote of a French Physician should furnish an example for all practitioners. A Duke being restless and unable to sleep, sent for an eminent Doctor at midnight, to inquire if he had the cholera. The doctor simply advising him to remain quiet and keep warm, was about leaving, when the Duke asked what his fee was.—"200 fr." The Duke in the utmost astonishment inquired what he would have charged if he had had the cholera. The Doctor replied, "If you had had the cholera, I would have exerted the utmost of my skill and care cheerfully without charge. But they who call me from my rest when they are in perfect health, must expect to pay well." Would not a few such charges be a specific for many chronic complaints?

Canadian Patriarchs.—In general the Canadian farmers, when unable to work, make over their property by a notarial writing to one of their sons, on condition of his paying a certain sum of money to his other children—a custom which has the effect of preventing too great a division of real property. In the deed, which is rather curious, it is stipulated that the old man is to be supported by his son; that he is to receive from him a certain quantity of tea, sugar and tobacco; he is to be furnished, if necessary, with a horse to ride to chapel on Sundays and festivals: and when dead a certain number of masses are to be said for his soul.—*Vigne's Six Months in America*.

Duchess of St. Albans.—Next day arrived the Duchess of St. Albans, a woman whose ever ascending fortunes have been remarkable enough. The earliest recollections of her infancy are those of a deserted, starving child, in a solitary barn in an English village. Thence she was taken by a band of gypsies; quitting them she entered a strolling company of players. By her agreeable person, high spirits, and original humor, she gained some repute in her profession, gradually secured patronage and friends, and lived in long and undisturbed connection with a rich banker; who at length married her, and at his death left her seventy thousand a year. This enormous sum at last promoted her to be the wife of the third English Duke, who, by a curious coincidence is the decendant of the celebrated actress Nell Gwynne, to whose charms he owes his title in the same manner his wife acquired hers.—*Tour*.

Tables have recently been published by the British House of Commons, giving an account of the number of inhabitants in Great Britain, for the years, 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831. They demonstrate that notwithstanding the distress which has prevailed so extensively at different times, the population has been steadily increasing for thirty years at nearly the same ratio of increase. The summary for Great Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, stands as follows:

1801 - -	10,942,646
1811 - - -	12,609,864
1821 - -	14,391,631
1831 - - -	16,537,390

The increase for the first period of ten years, was 15¼ per cent., for the second 14 per cent., and for the third, fifteen per cent. The whole increase of population in thirty years has been 5,594,752 or about *fifty-one* per cent.

In England proper, the increase has been larger in proportion. The following is the tabular statement for that country. In

1801 - -	8,331,434
1811 - - -	9,538,827
1821 - -	11,261,437
1831 - - -	13,089,838

The rate of increase for the three periods being respectively 14½, 17½, and 16 per cent. The total increase in England in thirty years has been 4,757,904, or about *fifty-seven* per cent. The total annual value of the real property in England, is estimated in the same documents at £49,744,622; in Wales, £2,153,801; and in Scotland, £6,652,655—total in Great Britain, £58,551,078.

London has increased in the following order:

1801 - -	864,845
1811 - - -	1,009,546
1821 - -	1,225,694
1831 - - -	1,474,069

giving an increase in 30 years of about *seventy per cent.*—*Balt. Amer.*

The Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, whom the German papers and many of the French journals stated to be far advanced in a pulmonary consumption, is, we understand, perfectly recovered. This exceedingly clever youth generally resides at the palace of Schoenbrunn, a few miles only from Vienna. It was at this place that the Emperor Napoleon slept, when at the head of a French army he first advanced on Vienna.

Mr. Adams.—A New England man and sojourner in the city of Washington, writes thus to his friend in Boston, under date of the 30th past.

"I have never seen Mr. Adams look so well these ten years. He was much indisposed about the third year of his Presidency, which his friends thought was in a great measure, owing to his habits of cold bathing. He now looks younger and livelier than when President and yet his labors never could have been more intense and hardly more incessant than during the present important session. Every body, ladies and all, says he looks younger and sprightlier than when he stood at the head of the nation; and this you would naturally infer from the manner in which he has acquitted himself of the most arduous duties connected with the U. S. Bank. You may remember that he asked to be excused from being of the committee of manufactures; but they would not excuse him. Both parties begged of him to remain on it; and I actually believe that both the North and South have reason to thank him for his labors.

"Yesterday his Tariff Bill passed the House by a majority of nearly 2 to 1! In all this delicate and ungrateful business he conducted with a steady calmness and coolness that I hardly expected; but at the same time with a promptness and decision characteristic of his patriotic predecessors of the same name, illustrious for their steady habits. He certainly, at this time, stands on an eminence deservedly high; and whatever the sanguine manufacturers may think of his Bill, of this they may be assured, that but for his unwearied exertions, incessantly exercised in their behalf, with an address and patience I hardly supposed he possessed, they would have fared much worse."

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1832.

The Cholera was extending in New York, on the 15th instant there were 133 new cases, and 84 deaths.

The New Tariff Bill passed both Houses of Congress, and as it *reduced* the duties, no doubt the President would sign it.

Congress adjourned on the 16th instant.

The Hon. Lewis Cass and William Wilkins arrived in this city on the evening of the 18th inst.

The Veto and the Pennsylvania Senators.—It gives us pleasure to announce that Messrs. Wilkins and Dallas both firmly adhered to the Bank of the United States, and voted for the renewal of its Charter, *notwithstanding the Veto*.

We are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. Denny and Sutherland for copies of the Speech of Mr. Bullard, of Louisiana, on the Tariff.—It is quite a sound, practical document, containing much valuable information, well and plainly expressed.—From this speech we learn that, in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, the average crop of cotton does not exceed *nine hundred* pounds to the hand, while in Louisiana and Mississippi the produce is, on an average, about *two thousand* pounds to the hand.

The three Atlantic States—above mentioned—contained, in 1830, according to the census of that year, 779,597 slaves, and produced one hundred and forty-eight million pounds of cotton.

The four South Western States, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, with 439,544 slaves, produced two hundred and twenty-eight million pounds.

Surely the simple statement of these facts must satisfy every intelligent mind that the alleged depression of the Carolinas and Georgia, cannot be owing, solely, or even principally, to the Tariff. This depression arises, in part, from the exhausted condition of the soil in the sea board states, and its exuberant fertility in the valley of the Mississippi. In the former, the planter must clothe and feed two slaves to get 1,800 lbs. of cotton; while, in Louisiana, to produce 2,000 lbs. of cotton, the planter need only support one slave.

As to the fall of the price of cotton, Mr. Bullard thinks that it is in part owing to the extraordinary increase in the amount produced.

In 1816, the total produce of cotton in the United States was 110,256,289 lbs. of which 27,000,000 were manufactured at home, and the balance exported.

In 1830, the total produce was three hundred and seventy-six million pounds, of which 77,000,000 were manufactured at home, and the balance exported.

Surely this increase of more than three hundred per cent. in the amount produced must, independently of all other causes have greatly affected the price of the article.

Philo Veto Meeting.—On Tuesday night, the friends of the Executive assembled at Bond's Concert Hall, to pass some resolutions approbatory of the conduct of the President, in rejecting the Bill to recharter the Bank of the United States. The meeting, including boys, and those opposed to the Veto, (who attended as spectators,) was tolerably numerous. That it was truly and emphatically a "whole hog Jackson" meeting, must appear evident from the simple fact that General Robert T. Stewart, who was one of our representatives in the last session of the legislature, and who was most active in procuring the passage of resolutions instructing our "National Representatives" to vote for rechartering the Bank, was the Chairman—so that the said General Stewart, on the first day of June, voted for a resolution, instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for the speedy rechartering of the Bank, and on the 17th day of July, aided in the passage of a resolution which censures twenty five out of twenty-six of our National Representatives, who obeyed the instructions which he himself had previously given. Thus, on one day he instructed our Senators in Congress to vote for rechartering the Bank, and forty-seven days after, censured them for doing so.

But this is not all—one of our National Representatives is the candidate of the Jackson party of Pennsylvania for the Vice Presidency, and yet this meeting, gotten up under the influence of Patrick Mulvany, the Jackson elector of this district, passes a vote of censure upon him. Really there must be "something rotten in Denmark"—"treason must be hatching."—Is William Wilkins to be sacrificed at the shrine of Martin Van Buren? Really there is strong reason to suspect it.—How else can we account for the following remarkable facts. The legislature, by a *unanimous* vote, instructed William Wilkins to vote for a *speedy* rechartering of the Bank; Mr. Wilkins obeyed the instructions, and yet this meeting of "*whole hog*" Jackson men censured the man who *obeyed* the instructions, but whispered not a word of disapprobation against those who *gave* them.

If Gen. Stewart had possessed a small portion of manliness or generosity, he would have scorned to preside over the deliberations of this meeting, which censured his friends and acquaintances for a vote which he himself had urged them to give.

Generosity would have said, "Be the vote right or be it wrong, I advised and induced them to give it; and I will not only refuse to condemn them, but I will, upon all occasions, and at all times stand up and defend them." Such would have been the conduct of a high-minded and honorable man—for the conduct of Gen. Stewart, we refer our readers to the proceedings of the meeting at Bond's Concert Hall.

Anti-Veto Meeting.—Our readers will perceive, by a notice in another column of this paper, that all those citizens who have abandoned the support of President Jackson, since the reception of his late disingenuous and sophistical Message, containing his objections to the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States, are invited to meet at Geo. Beale's Long Room, *this evening*, at 7½ o'clock.

We insert this notice with more than ordinary pleasure—the recent attempt to bolster up the Veto, by a meeting in this place, was well calculated to degrade and disgrace our state in the estimation of every intelligent and dispassionate mind. The unprincipled politicians, and mercenary editors may be eager to sacrifice the dignity of the state at the foot-stool of power, but the yeomanry of this Commonwealth will not do so. The editor of the Inquirer, a paper in Philadelphia, which has hitherto supported Jackson, and *even Van Buren*, understands the character of the yeomanry of Pennsylvania much better than do the inconsistent editors and politicians of Pittsburgh. The following extract, from an article in that paper, will satisfy every reader that Pennsylvanians are not all prepared to ratify the bill of sale executed by David Lynch, on the 4th of July.

"It is not for us to say what will be the effect of this Veto upon the future political character of the State. Pennsylvania, it is well known, has hitherto gone for Jackson, and was heretofore ranked among the states whose electoral votes were again expected to be recorded in his favor. Pennsylvania has at the same time been in favor of the Tariff, and warmly in favor of the United States Bank. The former measure has been modified, partially through her influence, and for the sake of concession and union, and the bill to re-charter the Bank, although also modified in order to satisfy the South and conciliate the friends of the President, has been vetoed by Gen. Jackson. *To suppose that such an act would be without its political influence in this State, would be to suppose the "key stone of the arch" a craven when her own interests are in jeopardy.*"

The following is the resolution on the subject of the Bank of the United States, passed *unanimously* by the legislature, *of which General Robert T. Stewart was a member*, on the 1st of June last.

"And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, That, connected as the prosperity of agriculture and manufactures are, with the successful financial operations and sound currency of the country, we view *the speedy rechartering of the Bank of the United States, as of vital importance to the public welfare.*"

And the following is one of the resolutions passed by the meeting, *over whose deliberations Gen. Stewart presided*.

"*Resolved*, That the course pursued by a majority of our National Representatives, in relation to the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. S., *evinces a want of knowledge of the will of their constituents*, with regard to this charter, *of a doubtful and subtle construction attempted to be perpetrated and fastened on this republic.*"

David Lynch's bill of sale of the yeomanry of the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania* to the Magician of *New York*, in a toast, given on the anniversary of *independence*.

"*Andrew Jackson*, President of the U. States—*Veto or no Veto—Bank or no Bank.*"

It is a little remarkable that Mr. Lynch, a politician from New York, educated in the Van Buren school, should come to Pittsburgh to sell the interests of Pennsylvania, for the aggrandizement of his native state.

POSTSCRIPT.

By an Extra of the New York Courier and Enquirer, of Sunday last, we learn that the ship Francois 1st, had arrived there from Havre, with Paris dates of the 8th June, by which we learn that the Reform Bill was passed in the House of Lords, on the 4th June, by a vote of 106 to 22, the tory Lords, Wellington at their head, being absent.

France was in a very disturbed state, and a revolution highly probable. Paris was placed under martial law, as were also several of the western provinces. The Polytechnic school was disbanded—liberal presses suppressed—the Chouans and Carlists were in motion.

The papers are filled, say the New York editors, with accounts of the sieges of towns; disarmament of National Guards; movement of troops; and proclamations of Government.

The Duchess of Berri and General *Bourbon* or *Bourmont*, had visited many of the Southern provinces.

PUBLIC MEETING.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Pittsburgh, who have heretofore honestly and zealously supported and advocated the administration of General Andrew Jackson, believing that the protection of Domestic Industry is essential to the prosperity and real independence of our country, and that the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States is inseparably connected with the full and successful establishment of the American System—believing, also, as we most sincerely do, that a failure to renew the charter must bring distress and embarrassment upon the whole community; believing, further, as we most sincerely do, that the Charter cannot be renewed so long as General Jackson is President—*Do hereby, in obedience to the dictates of true patriotism, and in the discharge of a painful, but imperative duty, forever renounce our support of him as a candidate for re-election*, and pledge ourselves to each other, and to the world, to use every honorable exertion to secure the election of a successor who entertains more correct views of the real interests of the country. And we do hereby invite and request all those who supported President Jackson, previous to his late *veto*, and who are disposed, like us, to sacrifice their attachment to him upon the altar of their country's welfare, to meet with us at George Beale's long room, *on Friday evening, the 20th inst.*, at ½ past 7 o'clock, to devise such measures as may be necessary to effect our patriotic purpose.

Lewis Peterson	John Irwin
Robert Mackey	John Sutherland
Wm. G. Alexander	James Patterson, Jr.
J. K. Anderson	W. F. Irwin
Owen Aston	John Hamilton
John Stewart	John Richmond
Wm. Mackey	A. Reed
John Sampson	Robert Williams
T. Nesmith	Wm. Fitzsimons
J. Painter	Richard Gray
R. Galway	John Maclay
Henry Coulter	Joseph Wilson
Joseph Miller	James Arthurs
Sam'l Thompson	Robert Arthurs
Sam'l Findlay	Thomas Freeman
Samuel Cooper	Wm. Arthurs
D. P. Estep	Jacob Smith
Daniel King	T. Myers
Allen Kramer	R. R. Jones
Thos. Fairman	Robert M'Ilwain
Dan'l Hunter	John Irwin
Jas. Park	Charles Rowan
James Irwin	Wm. Douglas
Sam'l P. Darlington	John Herron
W. M. Carlisle	Isaac Lightner
Alex. Semple	Thomas M'Kee
Jacob Geyer	Wm. Witty
H. Brunot	Peter Beard
Wm. Bryant	Hugh Robertson
Jacob Forsyth	Robert Bradshaw
John Arthurs	Thomas M'Cullough
James Matthews	P. A. Madeira.

The Tariff.—Most heartily do we felicitate our readers that the bill to reduce the Duties on Imports has finally passed both Houses, in a form differing very little from that in which it first passed the House of Representatives. This measure alone will redeem Congress from the reproach of much wasted time. It is emphatically, whatever may be said of it by those who have opposed it, *a Bill of Compromise*. Look at the vote in the Senate on Thursday night on the question of indefinite postponement. Those who voted against the postponement, be it observed, were against the rejection of the bill; and the vote stood as 38 to 10! Great, and meritorious, and patriotic, have been the concessions to alleged suffering in one part of the country, by their brethren in another. May their extent be properly appreciated!—*Nat. Intel.*

Washington, July 14.

Yesterday, after disposing of a number of private bills, the Senate resumed the Bank subject, and after some further debate, the question was put, "whether the bill should become a law, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding?" and was decided in the negative, as follows: (two-thirds being necessary to carry a message against the Executive veto.)

Yeas—Messrs. Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, *Dallas*, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, *Wilkins*—22.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—19.

The Cholera panic is almost over—that is to say among that portion of the inhabitants who remain in the city, which we should think is not more than one-half, certainly not over two-thirds of the usual population. People have found out at last that there is no epidemic here, in the strict sense of the word. There has been a general predisposition to stomach and bowel complaints, which in a few instances of persons of grossly intemperate habits, or where some other like exciting cause existed, proved far more severe than usual. Indeed, according to the opinion of a few respectable physicians, some cases have exhibited the same types that distinguish the Asiatic Cholera. But the cases of severe Cholera have been very few; and there is no sort of doubt that a great majority of those which get into the Board of Health's reports are not Cholera at all. We can sustain this opinion by proofs to a very considerable extent.

Among the cases reported, we find about half or two-thirds of them made up of persons who have malignant cholera, receive medical treatment, and are cured or become convalescent, all in less than twelve hours!

The people have their eyes opened, at last, to the true nature of this cholera humbug, and their fears are consequently laid to rest.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

FROM TURKEY.

The Boston Daily Advertiser has received, after a long interruption, files of papers from Smyrna to April 29. They contain a variety of information of some interest relative to the affairs of the east, though no operations of great moment were going forward there. At Constantinople the Ottoman fleet was fitting out with great activity, and a number of vessels were ready to sail. The government had attempted to obtain an insurance on the fleet, but the premium demanded was so large, that the design was abandoned. Troops and munitions of war had been despatched from several of the provinces, to reinforce the army of Syria. An uncommon degree of activity was said to prevail in the diplomatic negotiations. The Ambassadors of the three great powers had frequent meetings, and it was supposed that the subject under discussion was the adjustment of the limits of Greece. The inhabitants of Samos persisted in their solicitations to have that island included within the limits of the Grecian states, and for that purpose had recently sent deputies to Constantinople. The accounts of the movements of Ibrahim Pacha in Syria are not later than we have already received. M. Bosquet Deschamps, a French gentleman, who had resided a long time in Egypt, was about to publish a pamphlet entitled Two Words upon Egypt, giving a picture of the present state of the country, and some account of Mehemet Ali, and his principal officers.

The state of tranquillity seems to have been restored in Greece, by the efforts of the provisionary government, established on the resignation of Augustus Capo d'Istria. This government has issued a manifesto, in which they express a strong confidence in the sovereign prince whose arrival was expected. Count Augustus embarked in a Russian brig for Corfu, taking with him all his effects, and the remains of the late president.

It is stated, in the Paris Journal des Debats, under the Vienna head of the 16th May, that the convalescence of the young Napoleon (Duc de Reichstadt) was nearly complete, and that he had been appointed Colonel in a general army promotion. He is treated by the Austrian emperor, as one of high destinies.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The accomplished editor of the New York American thus characterises the precious *veto* message:—"It is indeed and verily beneath contempt. It is an appeal of ignorance to ignorance—of prejudice to prejudice—of the most unblushing partisan hostility to the obsequiousness of partisan servility. No man in the Cabinet proper will be willing to share the ignominy of preparing or approving such a paper."

We should not at all be surprised should Mr. Calhoun be made a candidate for the Presidency; not with his own consent—for he has already positively refused to permit himself to be nominated. But he has numerous friends in the South, who cannot, will not, vote for General Jackson, and they may vote for him notwithstanding. In this case South Carolina gives him her eletoral vote.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

It is stated that Mr. Livingston will succeed Mr. Rives at Paris, and Mr. Forsyth Mr. Livingston in the Department of State; also, that General Hayne will be Governor of South Carolina, and Mr. Calhoun his successor in the Senate of the United Sates. These arrangements are deemed probable.—*Nat. Gaz.*

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HERDMAN, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, on or before the 27th of August next—those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
WILLIAM MARKS,
Administrators.

July 20, 1832.—4t.

WOOL WANTED!

THE Subscriber will pay, in cash, the Pittsburgh prices for wool, of all grades, well washed on the sheep's back, if delivered, in good order, at the Fleecedale Woollen Factory, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Steubenville road. Lamb's wool and tub-washed wool will also be purchased at the above establishment.

A. MURPHY.

July 20.—3t.

PIANO FORTES.

R. & W. NUNNS, *Manufacturers of Grand Cabinet and Square Piano Fortes*, No. 137 Broadway, New York, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and the western towns, that they have appointed Messrs. SMITH, PETERS & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, their Agents for the sale of Piano Fortes of their make.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had, throughout the United States, for twelve years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of their saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name. They can only add that, for the five years that they exhibited Piano Fortes, at the exhibition of American Manufactures, in New York, they received the *first premium*, for the best instruments, and that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers, equal to any other house in the Union.

All Piano Fortes of their make are warranted, with the privilege of returning them within a year, if there is any defect in them.

☞All orders, addressed to Messrs. Smith, Peters & Co., No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, between Wood and Market streets, will be attended to, at the Manufacturers' prices.

July 20, 1832.—3m

To Be Let,

A Commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Liberty Street, between Third and Fourth streets. Immediate possession will be given. For terms, apply to Mr. John Irwin, at the Rope Warehouse, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

W. W. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1832.—tf.

Executors' Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of ADAM JOHNSTON, late of Noblestown, deceased, are requested to call and settle their accounts with John Johnston, Blacksmith, of Noblestown, and make payment to him, immediately, as legal measures will very soon be taken to enforce the collection of those remaining unpaid; and all persons having claims against the estate may present them to the said Johnston, or to Samuel Thompson, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

JOHN JOHNSTON, } *Ex'rs.*
SAMUEL THOMPSON, }

July 20, 1832.—3t.

☞The Reporter, Washington, Pa. will insert the above three times, and charge this office.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 28th of July, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery: 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,398	1,398
4	1,000	4,000
4	400	1,600
5	300	1,500
5	200	1,000
12	150	1,800
50	100	5,000
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	20	1,020
102	12	1,224
1581	8	12,648
11475	4	45,900
34220 tickets.		$102,660

Tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

July 20, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 28th of July, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$1,5000 is	$15,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,398	1,398
4	1,000	4,000
4	400	1,600
5	300	1,500
5	200	1,000
12	150	1,800
50	100	5,000
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	20	1,020
102	12	1,224
1581	8	12,648
11475	4	45,900
34220 tickets.		$102,660

Whole tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, 1.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

July 20, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of July, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 60 No. Lottery: Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,398	1,398
4	1,000	4,000
4	400	1,600
5	300	1,500
5	200	1,000
12	150	1,800
50	100	5,000
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	20	1,020
102	12	1,224
1581	8	12,648
11475	4	45,900
34220 tickets.		$102,660

Tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

July 20, 1832.

Two Lads Wanted.

TWO BOYS, from 14 to 16 years old, can obtain a situation at *Sylvester's*, as apprentices to the *Book Business*. July 20.

SHELLAC, VERDIGRIS, ALCOHOL, &c.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON have just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of Shellac and Verdigris. They are, as usual, constantly supplied with Alcohol, of their own manufacture, which they will warrant; and for a character of which, they refer to any of the Hatters of this city. They have also good Logwood and Copperas—all of which they will sell on reasonable terms. No. 162, Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,) Pittsburgh. July 17.—1mt2f.

Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of

CHLORIDE OF SODA,

JUST received, and for sale, at the Æsculapius Drug Store, in Fourth street, opposite the United States' Bank.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Jr., & Co.

July 17—w4t.

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the heurs; Sul Margine; My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbecque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.

July 17—tf

UNADULTERATED WINES AND FRENCH BRANDY.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON—have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Port, Claret, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Madeira, and Red Wines*. Also, 4th proof French Brandy, all of which they will warrant genuine; and, together with their former stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c., sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

No. 162 Liberty street—opposite Sixth street—Pittsburgh. July 17, 1832.—1mt2f.

FOR SALE,

A FIVE ACRE LOT, in the Reserved Tract opposite Pittsburgh, fronting on Island lane, and adjoining Mr. Robinson's lots, and near Joseph Snyder's lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, near this lot. JOHN CAMERON.

June 1.----wtf.

Valuable Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following pieces of ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on Diamond Alley, between Wood street and the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond, fifteen feet, and extending back sixty feet.

ALSO—One other piece of ground, on the alley, recently laid out from Diamond Alley to Fifth street, and containing in front, on said alley, forty feet, and extending back thirty feet.

The said pieces of ground adjoin each other, and the whole may be sold in one lot, or the latter may be divided into two, to suit purchasers.

THOMAS DUNLAP.

June 26—3t

Venetian Blind Factory.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to pursue the above business in all its variety, viz: Hall Doors, and Window Shutters, on the improved New York plan, together with the inside half and draw blind, a constant supply of which will be kept on hand at the factory in Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

ABR'M. WESTERVELT.

N. B. To any who may be disposed to purchase by the quantity, for retail, a liberal deduction will be made.

Feb. 24, 1832.—6mw

120 BBLS. WHISKEY;
75 do. MACKEREL;
20 do. MOLASSES;
20 do. SUGAR;
75 do. FLOUR;
10 do. TANNERS' OIL;
10,000 lbs. BACON;
150,000 SEGARS.
Also, 3 Dearborn WAGONS;
2 Market do.

For sale by ESTEP & QUINBY.

June 29—w3t

HIDES.

1,000 DRY Arkansas and Mississippi HIDES;
500 Dry Rio Grande do.;
150 Salted New Orleans do.

For sale by LITTLE & HAYS.

June 15, 1832—wtf. No. 3, Market street.

ROBERT M'CLELLAND,

ATTORNEY at Law, has taken an office in the house occupied by Mr. P. Doran, and situated in the Diamond, where he will attend to any business in any of the Courts of the City of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County.

may 25, 1832.—6mw*

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE Prevention and Cure of *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d & Co., and Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd street; and, Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

A Natural Curiosity.

THE Director of the Pennsylvania Museum has the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has engaged *Master Sanders K. G. Nellis*, the celebrated youth BORN WITHOUT ARMS, for a few days only.

M. Nellis goes through a variety of interesting performances, with his toes; such as cutting pointes, watch papers, shooting with a bow and arrow, dancing, singing, &c. For particulars, see bills.

He will make his first appearance on Monday, July 9th, and may be seen from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 10, P. M.

Admittance 25 cents: children under 12 years, 12½ cents. July 10

FOR RENT,

WAREHOUSE, No. 81 Liberty street, (Bayard's Row,) in the occupancy of the subscribers, and of which possession will be given immediately. For terms, apply to WM. D. HARRIS & Co.
July 6—3t*

ON RAIL ROADS.

WOODS' PRACTICAL TREATISE *on Rail Roads:* illustrated by numerous Engravings.

For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. June 29

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.
may 29.

The Western Female Collegiate Institute

WILL be opened, by the Rev. WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., President, and Miss ELIZABETH H. SMITH, Governess, on the first Monday of September next, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, now occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the City of Pittsburgh, and near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of this Institution is to impart an *accurate* and *thorough* knowledge of *all* the solid and polite branches of female education; and having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President and Governess hope to fulfil the design and meet the just expectations of the public.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the "Institute," are as follow:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.——Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.——Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.——History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.——Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.——French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.——Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.——Drawing and Painting, $6.——Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4.——Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.——Board, $2 50 per week.—The tuition bills will be payable quarterly in advance.

The Governess will lecture weekly on Etiquette and Female Manners, and exercise her pupils in Calisthenics and the forms and elegancies of fashionable life, *gratuitously.*

A prospectus of the Institution will soon be published; and, in the mean time, reference is made to the Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., President of the Western University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Geo. Upfold, D. D.; Rev. Charles Avery; James Ross, Esq. John D. Davis, Esq. T. B. Dallas, Esq. Wm. W. Irwin, Esq. Wm. F. Irwin, M. D., Adam Hays, M. D., and Orlando Metcalf, of this city.

The Rev. Intrepid Morse, of Steubenville, Ohio; the Rev. Samuel Johnston, the Rev. Dr. Aydelott, William S. Johnston, Esq. Morgan Neville, Esq. John P. Foot, Esq. Dr. M. Flagg, and the Messrs. Picketts, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Andrew W. Loomis, New Lisbon, Ohio; and the Rev. David C. Page, and Thomas H. Armstrong, Esq. of Louisville, Kentucky.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1832.—3m

Mrs. Trollope.

THE *Domestic Manners of Americans* by *Mrs Trollope*, with 8 plates: 1 vol., 8vo. Just received and for sale by D. M. HOGAN.
July 17.—2t. *No. 73, Wood street.*

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
Pittsburgh, march 15—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
march 16—tf.

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands.
Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.
march 9, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
march 9.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

WANTED

NOTES of the Old Bank of Steubenville, for which 80 cents on the dollar will be paid.

GEORGE A. COOK,
No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—$4 76 cts. paid for Sovereigns. Wanted 3000 as above. July 3.

EXCHANGE.

	per ct.		per ct.
Geauga	2	N. Y. State gen.	1½a2
Wilksbarre	1	New England bks.	2
Chambersburgh	1	Dayton	2
Lebanon, Pa.	1	Urbanna	2
Muskingum, Ohio,	1	Scioto	3
Virginia	1	Michigan	3
New York City	1	Canada	4
South Carolina	3	Louisiana	5
North Carolina	6	Natchez	5
Cleaveland	2		

Most other Banks one half per cent.

☞Wanted—Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, and American Gold.

Notes and Drafts collected on all the principal places in the United States.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.
June 8, 1832.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.
For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

CHLORIDE OF LIME AND SODA,

FOR removing offensive smells and destroying contagion; with directions for using. For sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's Drug Store, No. 42, Market street.
July 17—3t

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice
Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,
march 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.
N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.
N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.
may 11, 1832.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

IODINE, Hydriodate of Potash, Oil Crotontiglium, Oil Cubebs, Oil of Roses, Denarcotized Opium, and Laudanum, English Blue Mass, Chlorate of Potash, Solidified Copaiva, Ext. of Gentian, Quinine, Cicuta, Colocynth, and Belladonna, English Calcined Magnesia, a very superior article. Just received, and for sale by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market street.
July 17, 1832.—3ts&3alt.

Patent Vice Manufactory.

A. LAMONT & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, and the public generally, that having nearly completed their arrangements, including the erecting of a Steam Engine, they will be able to supply all orders for their Vices, at the shortest notice.

As they intend to make it a permanent business, and have no doubt of their manufactory being of great benefit to the country at large, they expect, by dealing on liberal terms, to meet with a share of public patronage.

All orders, directed to A. Lamont & Co., Allegheny town, or to John Irwin, Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

A. LAMONT & CO.
Allegheny town, April 20.—tf.

☞The public are hereby warned, not to infringe on the patent rights of the subscribers, as in all cases the penalty, agreeably to law, will be strictly enforced. A. LAMONT & CO.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 800 acres of land, in Columbiana County, Ohio, 16 miles from New Lisbon, 3½ from the Ohio river, and 40 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa. Little Beaver creek divides the section into nearly equal parts; between 3 and 400 acres level upland, of which about 150 acres are cleared and fenced; the residue of the tract, creek hills, &c.; Coal in various parts, in veins of 2 to 3½ feet. A Railroad from Pittsburgh to Massillon, Ohio, is contemplated to pass up Little Beaver. Also, a Paper Mill, with two engines, necessary appendages, and 20 houses, suitable for hands; a Grist Mill, with two run of stones; a Saw Mill, and a Tan Yard. The Dam is a substantial frame, filled in with stone, and water sufficient nearly all the year for all the Mills, in the driest season, for any one of the Mills. The stock of rags, horses, and wagons; stock of sheep, cattle, &c. &c.; will be sold with the property, if desired.

Also—That Three Story Brick Building, in Wood street, No. 54, between Third and Fourth streets, occupied as a Book Store and Dwelling, with the back buildings belonging thereto, occupied as a Book Bindery, Printing Office, &c.; being 22½ feet in front, extending back 120 feet. The above property will be sold low.

Any information can be obtained, by postpaid letters, addressed to

CRAMER & SPEAR,
June 19—3mo. Pittsburgh.

55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.
Just received and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

☞The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,
NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.
July 10.—tf

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No. 27 Market Street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers, to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No. 162 Liberty street*, (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ *Monongahela* Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Couchees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, a neat Charriotee.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business.
march 20, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at per three cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet.
September 20

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

Family Library, No. 33 & 34.

MEMOIRS of celebrated Female Sovereigns. By Mrs. Jameson, authoress of the 'Diary of an Ennuyee:' in 2 vols. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.* July 13.—2t.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. The worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIELD, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

MACHINE CARDS.

ON hand, and for sale, at the lowest market price, a good assortment of Machine Cards, from the factory of John A. Smith, Leicester, Massachusetts. Messrs. William Bell & Co., having given up their agency for that factory, their former customers for cards are respectfully invited to call on me for the article. C. CURTIS,
Corner of Third and Wood streets.
march 16, 1832.—4m